

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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When payment is delayed over three months, \$3 00
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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay in full, and he will be entitled to a refund of the amount so paid, if the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$1 50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters of business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mail at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about

11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Goldsboro, by sulky, arrives at the Post-Office, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulky, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulky, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 12 M. (Post Office).

The mail for Goldsboro, via Elizabeth, by sulky, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulky, is due on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. W. H. BERRY.

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.

March 28th, 1851.

Dr. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

RESPECTFULLY Tenders his professional services to the public generally.

He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incurable Artificial Teeth inserted from an entire set on gold plate.

Whole upper and lower teeth, and all other operations, having in mind the improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth.

He confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the dentist, be it ever so slight a degree.

Detected by the natural Test. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and the best.

He is prepared to be paid by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

His Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE.

41-12m

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALY, PAINTER, has recently in-

for the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be ready to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to paint faithfully a portrait of themselves or any member of their family. He fatigues himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4, 1851

EDWARD CANTWELL.

A. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.

Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

W. A. MELVIN, MELVIN & MONROE.

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants.

G. I. Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care.

April 1, 1851

A. A. S. SOUTHLAND.

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Col-

LECTOR, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Country Produce, and will care for his care, except Spiritual Wines.

He also offers his services, as Collecting Agent, All

claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the confidence of the trade in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanted.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,

G. F. FRENCH, G. MYERS,

Wilmington, N. C.

May 8, 1851-35-17

J. M. MONK.

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, President Branch Bank of the State;

T. H. WHITING, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;

G. PARSONS, Esq., President Commercial Bank-Wilmington, N. C.

25-7

GAUSE & BOWDEN.

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,

Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. F. GAUSE,

REFERS,

Gen. ALEX. McRAE, President W. & R. R.

O. G. PARLEY, President of Commercial Bank.

E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.

J. D. McRAE, Merchant.

J. D. & McRAE, Co., Merchants.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants.

[13-7-1]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auction-

ers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE.

W. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

SAVAGE, S. C. & CO., Commission Merchants.

W. N. PEDEN.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

Our Fourth Page.

An interesting account of the American division of the World's Exhibition, and a valuable Essay on harvesting Corn-fodder, may be found on our fourth page. We hope our agricultural friends may profit from a perusal of this valuable article from the pen of the distinguished author, Edmund Ruffin.

Our Candidate.

We this week place at the head of our paper the name of the Hon. W. S. Ashe, as a candidate for re-election to Congress in this District. We have waited patiently, and observed carefully, the signs of public opinion throughout the District, and believe that this is in accordance with the views and wishes of the great majority of both parties. We hardly think that a Convention is desired, or could be gotten up at this season, both on account of the lateness of the day, and the pressing business of our farmers and planters, which requires their presence at home. We have waited thus long in order to defer, as much as possible, to the wishes of our friends, and of course we are still open to any suggestions with which they may be pleased to favor us. We noticed that our friend Baynes of the Carolinian, has hoisted Mr. Ashe's name some months since. Our delay in following his example arose from motives of delicacy, this being the place of Mr. Ashe's residence, and we thought it proper and becoming in us to wait for the indications of public sentiment at a distance. Of our own feelings in the matter, we need not speak, neither is it necessary for us to add a word in commendation of Mr. Ashe. That gentleman is too well known to require any endorsement of ours.

The National States' Rights Democratic Party.

The last Fayetteville Observer asks us where we are to look for this party—to New England, New York, or Ohio?—and we say—to any of them; to that gallant band in New Hampshire who, led by such men as Levi Woodbury and others, repudiated Atwood, their candidate for Governor, on the very eve of an election, because they found that he had been tampering with the Free Soilers;—to that gallant band in Massachusetts who, few but undismayed, stood out against the two Free Soilers, Sumner and Winthrop, and who now repudiate Rantoul as much as they ever honored him;—to the Democrats in New York, who, betrayed by Van Buren, chose rather to fall with Cass and Dickinson than triumph as their opponents do with Seward and Fillmore; Hale has seen his last term from New Hampshire; Seward from New York? The Observer knows that Sumner never was a Democrat—that Rantoul has been and is repudiated by all the leading Democratic organs in Massachusetts; among the rest, that able and fearless journal, the *Boston Post*—that Hale was foisted into the U. S. Senate by an intrigue between the Whigs and Abolitionists—and that Dix and the Van Buren's openly warred against the party at the last election, and are never talked of as Democrats at all. Can as much be said for the Whigs? Have the Northern Whigs repudiated Seward or Winthrop? Is not Johnson, the Whig Free Soil Governor of Pennsylvania, again the party candidate for re-election?

And the Observer can look for it at the South and find it. He can find it wherever men stand up for the constitution and the reserved rights of the States. And when he finds these men denouncing any infringement of the constitution, and the rights guaranteed under it, he may depend upon it they are much truer friends to the Union than those who, under the guise of extra devotion to it, would sanction attacks on the constitution, which alone can give it vitality. To war with a disease under which a man may be laboring, is not to war with him, nor is it friendship to the patient to lull him into fatal security. With very few exceptions, there are no public men at the South who are disunionists *per se*. There is not one who would not be perfectly satisfied with a rigid adherence to the constitution. Should any one be satisfied with less? We think not. We know that neither Davis, Quittman, Turney, Soule, nor the very gallant Captain Caldwell, are disunionists, in any wrong sense of the word. We know that they are willing, as matters stand, to acquiesce in the measures of compromise, if carried out in good faith; yet they by no means pledge themselves to submit to anything and everything. Is there any that does? Or that, having done so, will come before the people of the Southern States for their support? That there are some disunionists, who desire separation at all hazards and under all circumstances, we know, but their number is small, and we do not believe they can command a majority even in South Carolina. It is worthy of remark, that the most ferocious "Union party" men were, a very short time ago, the fiercest denouncers of the North. No men in the House used to be so intemperate as Towns and Strykers, yet where are they now? Preaching up Union at all hazards. Can any sane man believe in the sincerity, or depend upon the political honesty, of such people? If Union parties are to be formed, let them be formed at the North, for the purpose of redressing the grievances of the South—not here, for the purpose of submitting to them. As for Rieth and such men, they do the South more harm than good.

The Democrats know that, had the doctrines of a rigid interpretation of the constitution and of States' rights—which form the fundamental principles of the Republican creed—been faithfully carried out, the Union would never have been in danger; and they show their confidence in such principles by clinging to them and the name and organization with which they have been identified. While on the other hand the Whigs, conscious that their cause is in a bad way, seek any port in a storm, with such fishy Democrats as they can seduce by a plausible name. Those who choose the Whig Union party, without principles, are, of course, at liberty to do so—the National Democratic party, with constitutional principles, is good enough for us. If the Union can be saved by the constitution, the Democratic party can save it; without the constitution, it is not worth saving.

A PERFECT LIKENESS.—Mr. Browne, whose studio is in the Masonic Hall, has just finished a likeness of Mauger London, esq., which is, in our opinion, perfect. Let any one who may feel inclined to doubt the accuracy of our judgment, step in and take a look at it. If they can tell it from the original at the first look, we cannot. All Mr. Browne's likenesses are very good, perhaps as good as this, but we know of none that has struck us so forcibly.

THE PANORAMA.—Hutchings' Panorama of the Sea and Shores of the Mediterranean, is now on exhibition at the Mozart Hall in this place. Admission 25 cents. The scenes presented are among the most interesting in the world, and we have no doubt that the pleasure experienced will amply repay the visitor.

MR. TUPPER.—MARTIN F. TUPPER, Esq., the English post, sailed from New York on Saturday on his return to Europe. Two or three months were quite sufficient to enable him to understand and examine this little country.

Mr. Fillmore and the Presidency.

The Raleigh Register, the leading Whig organ in this State, comes out strongly in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE as the Whig candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election. In noticing this nomination by the Register, the Savannah Georgian calls attention to the following sketch of this favorite of the Southern Whigs, and especially of the Register. It is from the *New York Express*, the accredited home organ of Mr. FILLMORE:

Having tried Mr. Fillmore's success in the road to preferment, we choose now to look a little after the principles he possessed and with which he indoctrinated his constituents during his political pilgrimage. For about twenty years we have sat under President Fillmore's political preaching, and have been educated at his political school. He taught us to favor a protective tariff—a wise disposition of the public lands—a sound currency for the people, a judicious system of river and harbor improvements, and above all, to defend the cause of human freedom, the freedom of speech and of the press, as the only sure safeguard of our liberty. He taught us to look upon slavery as a stain on the body politic of the country, a blot upon our national character. He taught us to regard the usage of our party with great good faith, and lay all personal griefs and preferences upon the altar of the party's good; yielding to all whig nominations a cheerful and ardent support. During the contest of 1844, his fervid eloquence burned the sentiments of human freedom deep in the breasts of his people. Under his teachings, Erie county was uncompromising in its hostility to the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery. In 1848, although he thought more and spoke less, perhaps, than formerly, yet even then he had no disquietude for his opposition to slavery and its extension over territory then free!

With the warmest professions for Northern Whig principles on his lips, Millard Fillmore was elevated to the Presidency. Without a profession of these principles, so as to secure the confidence of the Whigs of New York, he could not have got there. The Whigs of the Empire State are very much freemen. They bear no love for the institution of slavery, nor for those who foster or defend it. Hence he who enjoys their confidence, must be like them, defenders of human rights, the rights of conscience and the rights of speech."

Perhaps, as the *Georgian* observes, it would be well for the Democrats, and Whigs too, at the South, to look ahead and see the point to which their support of Mr. FILLMORE might carry them.

The Whigs had a very strange meeting in the Philadelphia Museum on the night of the 22d inst. It would seem that a portion of the Whig party are very much opposed to Mr. Lewis, the present Whig Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and several efforts have been made to procure his removal. Recently a paper was submitted to the President, bringing official charges to his discredit. Alluding to the signs of this paper, Mr. Lewis used the following words: "The signs of the paper submitted to you are well enough in their sphere of life, though by no means amongst the most respectable and influential members of the community in which they reside." The great majority of the signs so alluded to were mechanics and workingmen, and hence the resentment felt by that class towards Mr. Lewis. About 5,000 persons were present at the Museum and the greatest "noise and confusion" prevailed. The President is determined to retain Mr. Lewis, and we are sorry to say that a portion of his own party were wanting in respect on the occasion of his visit to Philadelphia.

Loss of the Steamboat Ohio.

At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., the steamer *Commodore Stockton*, ran into the *Ohio*, of the Union line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The collision took place in the Delaware river, off Greenwich Point, one mile below Philadelphia. The *Ohio*'s bow was knocked entirely off, and she sank in about 20 minutes after being struck. The number of passengers on board the *Ohio*, was about 100, two or three of whom are certainly known to have been drowned. Most of the luggage was floated off, but a good deal has since been recovered. The *Ohio* was a favorite boat, and valued at over \$30,000. She can be raised and repaired for about five thousand dollars. It is hoped that she may be running again in about a month. The *Stockton* is also much injured. The *Ohio* is about twenty years old. The *Stockton* is a propeller boat, built about eight years since in England, as a tow-boat for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, but was found to draw too much water for that service, and has since been running upon the Delaware.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Since our last issue, the steamers Africa and Baltic have arrived at New York.—The Africa brings news from Liverpool to the 10th, and the Baltic to the 14th instant, being eight days later than we gave last week. We omit the Africa's intelligence, as there is nothing of interest beyond what is contained in the accounts brought by the Baltic, except the state of the markets, which will be found under the commercial department of our paper.

Arrival of the Canada—Three Days Later.

The British steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 26th instant, with three days later dates than those brought by the Baltic. Her news is comparatively unimportant. The present British Ministry has again suffered some defeats in Parliament, and its resignation is confidently expected. Lord STANLEY is now preparing to form an administration. Gen. CAIGNAC is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency of France. The great World's Fair progresses satisfactorily. The news from the Cape of Good Hope is not satisfactory, the Kaffir tribes having made fresh advances. Trade dull, and cotton without change since the advices by the Baltic.

The Whig Convention for the Eighth District, which convened at Washington on the 20th instant, nominated Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON as the candidate for Congress from that District. We learn that BURGESS GAITHER, of Burke county, is a candidate in the First District, in opposition to CLINGMAN. GAITHER will be beaten, we have little doubt.

Oxford Female College.

We have received a circular calling our attention to this Institution, accompanied by a request that we notice, with which request we cheerfully comply. We learn from the circular that the Institution has recently been incorporated with charter privileges, in the town of Oxford, Granville county, a town unsurpassed in the State for the reputation of its schools, the pleasantness of its scenery, its healthfulness, and refined society. President—Rev. SAMUEL WAIT, D. D. We hope that this, in common with the other seminaries of learning in our State, may receive the fullest encouragement.

THE PROPRIETORS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Jeremiah Nixon, Esq., of this place, has been appointed by Gov. Reid a Director of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in place of L. O. B. Branch, Esq., who declined the appointment. The Board of this institution now consists of the following gentlemen: Alfred Jones, Esq., President; and Dr. W. R. Scott, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. W. Vass, S. W. Whiting, Samuel H. Young, and Jeremiah Nixon, Esquires.—*Rel. Standard.*

The New Orleans Picayune says of the national democrats in the Massachusetts legislature—

"Yet we are bound to have a grateful estimate—few though they were in numbers, and fruitless as was their exertions—for the good they attempted to do in defeating two such men as Winthrop and Sumner. They may prove the germ of a great and powerful party yet."

We learn that the telegraph wires on the line between Fayetteville and Raleigh were found out of order during Saturday. On investigation they were discovered to have been broken in some fifty different places within the distance of five miles, evidently by some miscreants, for what particular purpose, however, it is not at present ascertained. We trust that they will be detected and punished according to their deserts.—*Observer.*

We are gratified to learn that the plan of having side-wheel steam ships, instead of propellers, on the Savannah and Philadelphia line, meets the approbation of the stockholders in Philadelphia. It may now be viewed as a settled fact that the line will be organized.—*See. Georgian.*

WILD CAT.—Mr. WILD CAT, the distinguished Indian chief, is not dead. That gentleman only surrendered one of his nine lives.

Barre's nine newly imported elephants, in making their tour of the country, will, it is said, carry

their own trunks.

THE next meeting of the Old School Presby-

terian General Assembly, is to be held at Charle-

ton, South Carolina. The Rev. Mr. WILSON of S. C., advocated the selection of Charleston. He de-

nounced the late Charleston Convention as an in-

defensible body, and its views chimerical. He did not

for a moment anticipate that Charleston would be

out of the Union next year. After a lengthened dis-

cussion, and the nomination of several other cities,

Charleston was selected by a large majority.

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Our Fourth Page.

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Our Candidate.

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waited patiently, and observed carefully, the signs of

public opinion throughout the District, and believe

that this is in accordance with the views and wishes

of the great majority of both parties. We hardly

think that a Convention is desired, or could be gotten

up at this season, both on account of the lateness of

the day, and the pressing business of our farmers and

planters, which requires their presence at home. We have sat under President Fillmore's political preaching, and have been educated at his political school. He taught

us to favor a protective tariff—a wise disposition of the public lands—a sound currency for the people, a judicious system of river and harbor improvements, and above all, to defend the cause of human freedom, the freedom of speech and of the press, as the only sure safeguard of our liberty.

Having tried Mr. Fillmore's success in the road to preferment, we choose now to look a little after the principles he possessed and with which he indoctrinated his constituents during his political pilgrimage. For about twenty years we have sat under President Fillmore's political preaching, and have been educated at his political school. He taught

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